FBIS DAILY REPORT

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TIRANA RADIO CITES NEWS AGENCIES ON SITUATION IN IRAN

AU121622 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 12 Feb 79 AU

[Text] As a result of the persistent struggle waged by the broad Iranian popular masses and following the shah's banishment, the news agencies report, Bakhtiar's government has been overthrown. As is known, that government was set up and approved by the shah himself, international imperialism and [word indistinct] military clique at the service of the monarchy and American imperialists.

It is reported that the government set up by Ayatollah Khomeyni and headed by Mehdi Bazargan has taken over the direction of many of the country's institutions. Referring to various sources, several news agencies stress that the country's power has been taken over by Khomeyni's (?supporters). They note that the previous parliament has been dissolved and that the imperial guard has surrendered.

PAPER COMMENTS ON POPE'S TRIP TO LATIN AMERICA

AU101810 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 3 Feb 79 p 4 AU

[Nusret Dune "Note of the Day": "The Pope's Diversionary Tour"]

[Text] Political and diplomatic activity in the service of imperialism and international reaction has always constituted one of the major directions of the Vatican leaders' activity. Pope Wojtyla, the new head of the well-known center of the blackest reaction, who has recently been touring Latin America, is showing himself to be very active.

The fact that he chose Latin America for his first trip outside the Vatican is not fortuitous. The situation in most of the countries of that continent is revolutionary and revolutions to overthrow the bourgeois-latifundist order and to liquidate imperialist dependence are on the agenda there. At the same time, favorable conditions exist in several of those countries to prepare the subjective factor of the revolution and national liberation wars, since the proletariat and the popular masses there have rich traditions of struggle against oppression and exploitation, be it by the local oligarchies or by foreign imperialist capital and, under the leadership of genuine Marxist-Leninist parties, the revolutionary awareness of the masses is growing daily. Such a development and state of affairs are not viewed favorably by international imperialism and the multinational companies, particularly by U.S. imperialism.

The pope went there as a messenger of U.S. imperialism, the international imperialist bourgeoisies and the multinational monopolies. The fact that he continually trumpeted the slogan "for a more Christian world," expressing himself simultaneously "against the class struggle" and seeking "understanding and peace between classes and groups of people"--all this is not fortuitous. Translated into clearer language, this means that the proletariat and peoples of Latin America should not seek the revolutionary overthrow of the existing oppressive and exploiting system nor the expulsion of U.S. imperialism and other imperialist powers [from that continent]. This is an old demand which has been made previously by Pope Wojtyla's predecessors in addressing the proletariat and the peoples of all countries.

The head of the Vatican tried to sell in Latin America the sermons of U.S. imperialism about supposed human rights. [paragraph continues]

Speaking as the representative of imperialist reaction, Wojtyla made it clear in his speeches that by these rights he means in fact submission to the oppression of capital, to the plunder of imperialism and to religious deception, because the Catholic Church has been the accomplice of the most barbaric crimes of imperialism and fascism and has never worried itself about the fate of the millions and millions of the poor and oppressed. We are not mentioning here the blessings given by Wojtyla's predecessors to Hitler's and Mussolini's hordes or to the U.S. aggressors in Vietnam or to the Israeli aggressors. What we are mentioning here is that, on the eve of his departure for Latin America, Pope Wojtyla dispatched Cardinal Samore to Chile for cordial talks with Pinochet, that fascist butcher, and that OSSERVATORE ROMANO, that Vatican rag, published a photograph of that meeting on its front page. This has a clear political reason and shows that, as always, the Vatican supports fascist and oppressive regimes in bourgeois and feudal systems. This is understandable since the Vatican is on the side of imperialism, the bourgeoisie, fascism, landlords and reactionaries of all molds. In the speeches that he made in Latin America Pope Wojtyla expressed love and concern for the continent and its peoples, but what he did not say is that in "its love for Latin America" the Vatican has in mind those millions of hectares of land that it owns and those billions of dollars invested in various U.S., British, West German and other monopoly concerns such as IBM, ITT, Gulf Oil, General Motors, Shell and so forth.

The head of the Vatican went to Latin America for diversionary purposes, to make a contribution on the part of this center of obscurantism in order to prevent the outburst of a revolution in one or another country of that continent. This is the first duty of the Vatican, which interests U.S. imperialism, Soviet social imperialism and all reaction.

On the eve of his departure for Latin America the pope met with the chief of Soviet diplomacy, Gromyko, and in the course of the visit itself he spoke by telephone with the head of U.S. imperialism, Carter, to whom he gave special "blessings." This is a reflection of the coordination of the counterrevolutionary activity of the various units of imperialism and reaction. Moreover, this is also a reflection of this common fear of the revolution, which today is on the agenda. The counterrevolutionary crusades of imperialism, social imperialism, revisionism and the clergy have no power to halt the advance of the proletariat and of the peoples on the path of revolution. On the contrary, they are being increasingly unmasked in the eyes of the peoples. "The great revolutionary struggle of the peoples," Comrade Enver Hoxha has stated, "compels all the enemies to show their true devil's face."

LLESHI CONGRATULATES ALGERIAN COUNTERPART ON ELECTION

AU111336 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 10 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria: It is my pleasure, in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, as well as in my own name, to send you most cordial congratulations on your election to the high office of president of the Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic.

I avail myself of this occasion to convey to you best wishes for the happiness of the fraternal Algerian people and the country's prosperity and to express the conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our two peoples and countries will develop constantly.

SOFIA RADIO REPORTS LATEST TEHRAN EVENTS

AU121930 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 12 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Mehdi Bazargan, leader of the present Iranian Government, has assumed his official post at the prime minister's residence. He has appointed three deputy premiers: Ebrahim Yazdi, who will be responsible for problems of the revolution, Hashem Sabbaghian, who will deal with the transfer of power, and Amir Entezam who will be entrusted with relations with public organization.

The entire army (?declares its solidarity) with the Iranian revolution. This solemn declaration was presented by the General Staff of the Iranian Armed Forces, which Radio Tehran transmitted today. In the same document the army appeals to the population to maintain calm so that the situation may be restored and normalized in the country.

At the same time, the Iranian radio has broadcast a communique today in which Ayatollah Khomeyni appeals to the population in the country to observe public order. The communique points out that any other act will be considered treason. The order established by the government of Mehdi Bazargan must be observed everywhere. The people must cooperate with the new government.

REACTION TO DEATH OF YUGOSLAVIA'S KARDELJ

Visit to SFRY Embassy

AU121821 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 12 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 12 Feb, BTA--Today Mr Ivan Mikhaylov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, Mr Peko Takov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and Mr Belcho Belchev, minister of finance and chairman of the Bulgarian part of the Bulgaro-Yugoslav economic, trade, scientific and technological cooperation commission and Mr Nikolay Minchev, deputy foreign minister, visited the Yugoslav Embassy here.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the State Council they expressed sincere condolences for the untimely death of Mr Edvard Kardelj, member of the Presidium of the CC of the League of Yugoslav Communists and member of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, to Mr Radovan Urosev, Yugoslavia's ambassador to Bulgaria.

Party, State Send Condolences

AU122106 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 12 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 12 Feb, BTA--The Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the State Council of Bulgaria have sent a telegram to the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Yugoslav Communists and the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia expressing condolences for the death of Mr Edvard Kardelj: "The Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria express their most sincere and deep condolences to the CC of the League of Yugoslav Communists, the Presidency of the SFRY, to the fraternal Yugoslav peoples. We ask you to convey our condolences to the family and the relatives of Edvard Kardelj", reads the telegram.

Delegation Departs for Funeral

AU130844 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 13 Feb 79 AU

[Text] A party-state delegation led by Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate-member and deputy chairman of the State Council, departed today for Yugoslavia. The delegation will take part in the funeral of Edvard Kardelj, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and SFRY Presidency. At Sofia Airport the delegation was seen off by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, and Nikolay Minchev, deputy minister of foreign affairs. Radovan Urosev, SFRY ambassador to Bulgaria, was also at the airport.

CHURCH PAPER DISCUSSES MACEDONIAN ISSUE, REPLIES TO BORBA

AU092040 Sofia BTA in English 1812 GMT 9 Feb 79 AU

["Historical Studies Require Objectivity, Impartiality and Ethical Behaviour!"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 9 Feb, BTA--It is under this headline that TSURKOVEN VESTNIK (church paper), organ of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church, in its latest issue carries an article by a large team of authors, by which are refuted the claims contained in an article by the Yugoslav author Dr Slavko Dimevski "Testimony of National Development", published in the BORBA newspaper of November 28-30, 1978.

The authors point out that "many a time in perplexity they have turned over the pages" of publications by new Skopje researchers who distort historical truth not only through tendentious selection of the sources for historical building, antiscientific neglect of important monuments related to the problems in question, arbitrary and subjectivist interpretation of the events and characteristics of the personalities but also through a deformation, inadmissible in historical approach, of the sources even when they are widely known hagiographic works".

"We have passed over to our silent regret such cases of being carried away and errors in the works and articles of the former clergyman, Archpriest Slavko Dimevski, especially his preposterous attempts at appropriating our church and cultural past in favour of the 'Macedonian national history', dividing Macedonians from Bulgarians on the basis of nationality", declare the authors in TSURKOVEN VESTNIK. "Dr Dimevski's article 'Testimony of National Development' is, however, a grave challenge, by which not only old transgressions are repeated, but truth is grossly trampled upon, an unclean hand is stretched to soil the name and scientific-historical work of the late Bulgarian Patriarch Kiril and elementary principles of ethics are violated. We are therefore compelled to take a stand on it through this paper drawn up by the most senior bishops of the Bulgarian church, former associates of Patriarch Kiril and members of the commission which prepared his historical archives for handing over to the Central State Historical Archives." (The article-reply has been written and signed by the metropolitan of Varna and Preslav Yossif, the metropolitan of Sliven Nikodim, the metropolitan of Nevrokop Pimen, the metropolitan of Veliko Turnovo Stefan, the metropolitan of Plovdiv Varlaam, Archdeacon Dr Vasil Velyanov and Prof Todor Subev).

The authors refute the ungrounded allegations of Dr Dimevski that he maintained "close scientific cooperation" with the late patriarch. "It is interesting," the authors note, "that none of the responsible ecclesiastical, public and scientific personalities in this country know anything about this. [paragraph continues]

Between Dimevski and Patriarch Kiril what was common was the 'origin from Macedonia' and the interests in scientific subject matter connected with our church national movement in the 19th century, with the history of the Bulgarian exarchate and foreign religious-political propagandas in our land. What is absent between them is not only spiritual-mental and friendly closeness but there exists a profound contradiction in the conceptions, in the approach to historical sources, in scientific treatment and inferences. The fundamental difference between them consists in that Patriarch Kiril was a Macedonian Bulgarian and Dr Dimevski is a 'Macedonian' from a Macedonia which is Bulgarian in history, language, spirit, culture and church life."

It is pointed out in the article that "on the basis of enormous source material, studied thoroughly and comprehensively, in all the monographs of the eminent researcher Patriarch Kiril the incontrovertible truth is revealed in a principled and consistent manner that the church-national movement was a uniform and universal process in which, with the same thoughts and feelings, with common goals and tasks, took part patriotic Bulgarians from all parts of the native land--Moesia, Thrace and Macedonia--that the exarchate was a cherished property of the Bulgarian population in Macedonia and played a great role in its historical fate, that there can be no question about some difference between Macedonians and Bulgarians as regards nationality." Its authors elaborate that Patriarch Kiril uses the terms "Macedonians" and "Macedonian" only in a regional and geographic sense, in the same way as everyone makes a distinction among persons living in the Dobrudzha, in north Bulgaria and Thrace.

As regards Patriarch Kiril's opinion of Dr Dimevski who claims that he was his personal friend, the authors of the article quote extracts from the patriarch's diary: "Sofia, Friday, December 14, 1962. Prof Aleksandur Burmov, corresponding member of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences called on me... There was talk about the Skopje historians, one of whom is Slavko Dimevski. He recently wrote a book about the exarchate, considering this institution as Greater Bulgarian. Last year Burmov was in Macedonia and he knows Dimevski. He knew him even from earlier times... Dimevski is a former priest who has the weakness to drink... I read Dimevski's works and do not find that they have some historical-scientific value"....

The authors of the article emphasize that Dr Dimevski's allegation that he had the patriarch's permission to work in his rich archives and even to "microfilm very important documents of Macedonian national history which he would use after his death" does not correspond to the truth. As the patriarch's closest associates know very well, Patriarch Kiril very carefully kept the documents collected and refused to give documents to anyone of the scientific workers because he thought they might be misused before their publication by him.

"Obviously," the authors stress, "Dr Dimevski counted a lot on the sensational character of this 'disclosure before the world' but he failed to take into consideration the circumstance that although gullible people are also encountered among his readers, the fellow-workers and associates of Bulgarian Patriarch Kiril are still living for whom this announcement (to put it most mildly) is a shameful falsification. The late patriarch never let Dimevski to his archives and was the least well-disposed to him to show such a gesture which he did not confer even on his best friends and useful associates."

Here again are quoted extracts from Patriarch Kiril's diary from which transpire his not too good opinion of Dr Dimevski and the lack of trust in him.

Further on the article indicates numerous historical studies and documents which expose the falsification fabricated by Dr Dimevski and his conceptions about the "national development of the Macedonian people". It is pointed out in it that the main objective of the author is to prove the "national Macedonian character" of the Kresna uprising, but he in point of fact does not give any arguments in favour of this. "His only support are the names 'Macedonian inhabitants' 'Macedonians', 'Macedonia' delineated in territory from the principality of Bulgaria, 'Macedonian uprising', 'Macedonia--the country of Saints Cyril and Methodius'."

"With such a terminology, however, are full the documents published by Patriarch Kiril", the authors continue, "in his work on the Kresna uprising. It has gained ground chiefly on account of the policy of the great powers on the Balkan problems after the Treaty of Berlin (1878) which split the Bulgarian lands, when the struggle for the liberation of Macedonia was intensified and ever more frequently the Macedonian question was discussed." They elaborate that in this particular case this terminology is of a regional-geographic significance and does not in any way refute the Bulgarian character of the uprising.

In support of their assertions, the authors of the article again quote a number of well-known documents which prove that the population of this geographic area is Bulgarian by nationality.

"Had Dr Dimevski made the necessary scientific and impartial analysis of the historical documents concerning the home and international situation in 1879, about the situation in the principality of Bulgaria at that time, the effect of important objective and subjective factors leading the Kresna and Razlog uprising to a tragic epilogue, he would have never arrived at such incorrect inferences and unsubstantiated claims and tendentious interpretation, he would not have begun to see in a "new light the struggle of the Macedonian people at the end of the 19th century", but would have seen the significance of the uprising as an indivisible part of the Bulgarian national revolution, would have revealed its role in the further unfolding of the liberation struggle in Macedonia and in shaking 'the order in the Balkans', so unfairly imposed by the Treaty of Berlin. Then he probably would have evaluated by merits also the active participation of the exarchate clergy in the Kresna and Razlog uprising and its contribution in the all-Bulgarian movement for freedom and national independence", reads the article.

"Obviously the author has set himself precisely the opposite objectives and to them he has subjected his entire sensational article", concludes the reply of the Bulgarian senior ecclesiastics in connection with the falsification fabricated by Dr Dimevski with respect to the late Bulgarian patriarch Kiril.

BRIEFS

SWEDISH DELEGATION VISITS--Sofia, 8 Feb, BTA--A delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Sweden, headed by Mr Knut Tuberg, chief of the political department, was on a visit here at the invitation of the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The delegation held talks with a delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, led by Mr Boris Tsvetko, deputy-minister of foreign affairs, on the prospects of the development of bilateral relations and also on issues of the international situation. The Swedish delegation was received by Mr Mariy Ivanov, first deputy-minister of foreign affairs, and by Mr Grudi Zhelev, first deputy-minister of foreign trade. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 8 Feb 79 AU]

HUSAK REQUESTS BHUTTO'S LIFE BE SPARED

LD122234 Prague CTK in English 1716 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The people of Czechoslovakia, who have traditional friendly relations with the peoples of Pakistan, would appreciate it as a humane gesture of forbearance and goodwill if the life of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto might be spared, President Gustav Husak said in a telegram today. The message was sent to Pakistani President Ziaul Haq in connection with the verdict over former Pakistani Premier Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto sentenced to death.

JAKES VSISITS SFRY EMBASSY, SIGNS CONDOLENCE BOOK

LD122224 Prague CTK in English 1718 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Prague--A Czechoslovak Communist Party and government delegation, headed by party Presidium alternate member and Central Committee Secretary Milos Jakes today expressed sincere and deep sympathy to the Yugoslav Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Miodrag Vlahovic on the death of Edvard Kardelj. They also signed the condolence book on the death of the member of the Yugoslav Presidium and the Presidium of the Yugoslav League of Communists.

HUSAK, BILAK, FOJTIK RECEIVE AUSTRIAN CP DELEGATION

LD122228 Prague CTK in English 1711 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Prague--General Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and President Gustav Husak received here today the visiting delegation of the Communist Party of Austria, led by its chairman Franz Muhri. The delegation, which arrived here yesterday on an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia, comprises member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee Hans Kalt and member of the party Central Committee and head of its International Affairs Department Hans Steiner.

Czechoslovakia was represented at the talks also by member of the Presidium and secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee Vasil Bilak and secretary of the party Central Committee Jan Fojtik. Representatives of the two fraternal parties exchanged views on the situation in their countries and parties and discussed the further expansion of mutual cooperation, the development of the communist and workers' movement, international topics and the Czechoslovak-Austrian relations. The talks which continue today are held in the spirit of the principles of proletarian internationalism and both sides express identical views on all questions discussed.

HOFFMAN-LED TU DELEGATION ARRIVES IN HANOI

LD122327 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Karel Hoffman, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, arrived in Hanoi today for an official visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. He is heading a Czechoslovak delegation which, in the course of a 9-day stay, will sign an agreement on cooperation between the Vietnamese and Czechoslovak trade unions and have talks on aid provided by our trade unionists for the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH VIETNAM

LD130238 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 10 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Karel Loebl, chairman of the Czechoslovak section of the joint Czechoslovak-Vietnamese commission for scientific and technical cooperation, who was attending the 13th session of the commission, ended his official visit to Vietnam today. At the close of his talks, he signed a protocol on scientific and technical cooperation. In an interview he gave to a CTK correspondent, Karel Loebl stressed that this cooperation is not only to help in building Vietnam's industrial base but at the same time will support the development of mutually beneficial bilateral economic and trade cooperation.

FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY OFFICIAL RECEIVES KOMSOMOL DELEGATION

LD091812 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 9 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpts] Today Dalibor Hanes, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly and first deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship, received a delegation of the Komsomol Central Committee in Prague. The delegation is led by Boris Pastukhov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and Supreme Soviet Presidium and first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee. Comrade Hanes acquainted the Soviet guests with the 50-year history of the society's friendship with the first land of socialism.

Boris Pastukhov received from Dalibor Hanes a gift from the Central Committee of the Union of Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship. Dalibor Hanes also presented Boris Pastukhov and other members of the Soviet Komsomol delegation with an award for the consolidation of friendship of young people in both countries.

Delegation Concludes Visit

LD130236 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 10 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The official delegation of the Komsomol Central Committee, led by First Secretary Boris Pastukhov, CPSU Central Committee member and Presidium member of the Supreme Soviet, left Prague for home today. The delegation was in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Socialist Youth League. The distinguished guests were seen off at Ruzyne Airport by members of the Presidium and secretaries of the Central Committee of the Socialist Youth League.

MISMANAGEMENT, ABUSES OF 'SOCIALIST ACCOMPLISHMENTS' REVIEWED

AU071820 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Feb 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Let Us Not Permit Wasteful Management"]

[Excerpts] We all know that the beginning of this year was extraordinarily difficult for our national economy and that the difficult situation continues. It is clear to all of us that as soon as the inevitable regulatory measures expire we will have to make up--in the interest of balancing out existing production deficiencies--for the missing percentages of the plan and will have to rapidly implement the party line concerning increased work efficiency and quality. This effort will call for national awareness.

This atmosphere places in an even sharper light many persisting phenomena that are reducing our society's prosperity. The common denominator is the insufficiently responsible way means are handled that have been entrusted to people, and the common cause is the insufficient knowledge and inconsistency on the part of the ranking personnel in controlling adherence to regulations--their benevolence concerning the implementation of accountability for cases of grossly wasteful management that are discovered. During this discussion of the draft state budget of the Slovak Socialist Republic in the Slovak National Council last December it was stated that so-called nonproduction costs--costs of fines, deficits and damages caused by breakdowns,--represent in our economy more than Kcs420 million annually. These are expenditures that do not, indeed, yield any profit for our society, and they should be reduced to the smallest possible extent through more effective and timely control and, later on, by claiming damages from those who caused the damage.

The directorates that are managing the economy and all ranking personnel should be more purposeful in preventing not only material but also moral damage; they should create an atmosphere of irreconciliability toward all manifestations of wasteful economy and thus more markedly contribute to the education of citizens who think and act in a socialist manner.

Considerable harm to our all-social balance sheets is caused by the abuse of the socialist accomplishments on the part of many unconscientious individuals as well. This vice ensues from the dishonest citizen's realization that--because of various considerations--no one will penalize him severely if he fails to fulfill some obligation toward society. For example, every day some 71,000 employees are absent from their workplaces in the Slovak Socialist Republic because of illness. He who is ill has the full right to health care, to be absent from work and to the payment of sick-leave allowances to cover his and his family's material needs. But how many of these "ill" people are found by the employees in charge of supervising the adherence to the stipulated medical treatment to be moonlighting, building houses, garages and weekend cottages or even drunk in pubs? In such cases it is appropriate to reduce or withdraw the medical insurance allowances. For the most part the commissions at work places hesitate to do this because they would allegedly penalize the family of the unconscientious employee. But should he not be the primary one to think about this--his family? Or, if we take last year's balance sheet we see that in Bratislava alone the users of communal apartments owe more than Kcs5 million in rents. For the whole of Slovakia the debt in rent payments exceeds Kcs10 million. And we all know that society subsidizes rents in our country to maintain their level, that every apartment administered by national committees is subsidized by approximately Kcs2,600 annually. Or, last year 26,293 "deadbeats" were discovered on Bratislava city public transportation who rode the streetcar or bus without a ticket.

Those who constantly extort medicine from physicians because they get it free of charge and then throw it calmly out of their household first-aid kits could also be classified as belonging to this category of people. The annual expenditures for medicine in the Slovak Socialist Republic already cost society more than Kcs1.1 billion. Sums amounting to dozens of millions are wasted because of the irresponsible conduct of individuals. The rule that those employees whose immediate examination or treatment is not pressing should frequent the polyclinics in hours after work is not yet sufficiently becoming the practice in our country. The waiting rooms of the polyclinics are--in contradiction to this demand--empty in the afternoon hours because it is almost regarded as an accomplishment of socialism to see the doctor during one's working hours.

REPORTAGE ON HONECKER'S OFFICIAL ACTIVITIES

Addresses SED Delegates Conference

LD120032 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1443 GMT 11 Feb 79 LD

[Report on final address by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary at the Berlin Bezirk SED Delegates Conference 11 February]

[Text] Berlin--In his final address Erich Honecker praised the Berlin SED Bezirk delegate conference as a forum possessing great technical skills and revolutionary spirit. "Arisen literally out of ruins the Berlin of today is becoming increasingly the symbol of the triumphant advance of socialism on German soil," Erich Honecker said. "Berlin, as the capital of the German Democratic Republic, is in the true sense of the word an ascending city. In this alone it differs from Berlin-West whose population has fallen from 2.3 million in 1959 to 1.9 million, whereas the population of the GDR capital rose by over 40,000 in the same period. The capital of the German Democratic Republic has not been run down like Berlin-West where the number of those employed in industry has dropped from 314,000 in 1961 to 176,000, while during the same period the number of staff in administration and other institutions rose from 110,000 to 220,000."

The greatest loss of jobs has occurred in major industries, the Siemens work force has dropped from 33,000 to 20,000 and the AEG work force from 24,000 to 14,000.

Honecker emphasized that Berlin-West has developed into a city which, despite broad television publicity, despite the extension of services provided for tourists, has over 40,000 unemployed, where despite the great wealth by a few the number of poor is still at the same level as during the period when Zille [Henrich Zille, 1858-1929, famous for his satirical sketches of the working class of Berlin] was active, and where every year over 100 youngsters die of drug overdose. "The inevitable question is: Where is the rock with which the parties of the Senat intend to keep things open? Even with the help of the Turkish guest workers, who will soon be in the majority in Kreuzberg, they will not succeed. And this all the more since they do not agree with the present Senat parties, neither in spirit nor in sentiments."

In contrast the GDR capital is "no service industry city for the multinationals and is suffering no decline. Our Berlin which treasures and at the same enriches the great revolutionary and humanistic traditions of the German people is developing as the lively center of our republic, as a city whose industry is increasing, in which industrial production in the past 8 years alone increased 48.7 percent and which will continue to grow, as a city whose population is not declining but increasing, and as a city in which science and the arts are nourished by the past, and work for the present and the future."

All of the GDR is proud of its Berlin and is helping to develop the city as provided for in the plans.

"The GDR's 30th anniversary, which for a very good reason we will celebrate festively this year, will be a great day in the history of the German people. The preparations are going full steam ahead and the citizens from all classes and strata, the workers, the cooperative peasants, the members of the intelligentsia, above all the young as well, are taking an active part," Honecker said in his final address. He spoke about the great initiative in the socialist competition movement in honor of the GDR's 30th anniversary. It has helped to limit to a minimum the negative results of the extreme weather conditions which suddenly occurred earlier this year.

Millions of workers worked to their limit; often beyond the call of duty, in order to master an extraordinary situation with extraordinary measures. Today important sections of the backlog, caused essentially through power failures, have been overcome; at present the backlog amounts to less than 1 day's production. Erich Honecker assessed this as a favorable starting point for fulfilling and overfulfilling specific areas in the 1979 plan.

"Thirty years GDR," Erich Honecker said to applause by the delegates, "that is for all of us a good and, in the best sense of the word, proud record. It is the result of the purposeful achievements of generations which by their efforts have opened to our people the gate to a socialist and communist future. We have created the workers' and peasants' power, a socialist state, where all workers, regardless of ideology and religion, can live well and secure, which is firmly anchored in the community of fraternal socialist countries, and promotes consistently the safeguarding of peace. Every family can feel that our program of full employment, national prosperity and stability is bearing heavy fruit."

The speaker referred to the SED's growing fighting strength as the decisive guarantee for the fulfillment of the objectives resolved by the ninth party congress. The results of the party elections expressly underlined this. Ninety-one percent of the 2,107,981 members and candidates, and 90.8 percent in the 77,406 basic organizations took part in rendering accounts and elections in the 87,700 party groups.

In the majority of party groups, everyone took part in the discussion, in the basic organizations 35.9 percent. In the 262 kreis delegates' conferences, 99,247 delegates participated in voting and 4,728 delegates in an advisory capacity. Fifty-five percent were workers, 34.1 percent women and 13.1 percent were young people under 25 years of age. In the discussion 3,780 female and male comrades took part, 49.4 percent of whom were workers.

The GDR, continued the general secretary, is developing in a stable and dynamic manner. If one reviews the results since the beginning of the seventies, it is clear how life for people in the GDR has changed. After decades of energetic, purposeful work, the time of successes in the sociopolitical field clearly arrived.

"Neither does it have to be concealed that the GDR, despite the warnings from the Western world, which is not exactly favorably disposed toward us, thanks to its modern system of leadership and planning, thanks to the socialist planned economy, is one of the countries of the world which, despite changed external economic conditions, has achieved considerable progress in all fields of social life. The close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, the economic integration by an increasingly higher level of cooperation and specialization is proving more and more to be the decisive basis for a secured future for our people, for our socialist GDR.

What has been achieved is the result of a huge surge of strength on the part of the working class, the cooperative peasants, members of the intelligentsia and all our country's workers, stated Erich Honecker. He explained that the 1979 economic plan meant that the economic and social policy were being consistently continued and the increase in performance needed for this secured.

Erich Honecker described the goals of the plan as showing "that our economy will be marked this year, too, by powerful dynamic development. This development can on no account be influenced by the hate-filled propaganda of the FRG and Berlin-West mass media against our party's and government's economic and social policy."

"Their slogans about the exceptionally difficult economic situation, the 'economic situation which has become exacerbated to crisis proportions,' and 'conflict between the hawks and doves in GDR leadership'--to name but a few--are in reality nothing but a vain attempt on the part of capitalist media policy to divert attention from the deep-seated economic and social crisis in the capitalist system which, in view of the more than 1.2 million unemployed in the FRG, particularly young people, is revealing all its hopelessness. The concerns of these people are truly not our concerns," stated Honecker. "We can look with optimism toward the future for socialism is increasingly furnishing proof that it is the only alternative to capitalism, that only under the banner of socialism can the peoples freely develop their creative forces."

The speaker described the most important task as to produce, using available funds, a larger end product, to produce more of the consumer goods in demand, more high-quality products for the economy's requirements and for a profitable export. Above all it is important to continually improve the ratio between cost and result. The key to this is scientific-technological progress, its acceleration and its broad economic marketing capacity. Erich Honecker discussed the next tasks in the further development of Berlin. The rate of housing construction, modernization of old buildings and building repairs have increased considerably. Particular attention should be put to the Berlin-Marzahn housing area, the GDR's largest housing construction site.

In developing Berlin's center, it is important to continue at a brisk rate with the buildings already under construction and to complete them by the 30th anniversary of our republic. He mentioned projects such as the Leipziger Strasse housing area with its social facilities, the Palast Hotel together with the Spree riverside promenade and the warehouse at the Ostbahnhof. The new Pioneers' Palace in Wuhlheide will also be handed over during this period. The sport and recreation center under construction in Leninallee is to be handed over to the Berliners by the end of 1980.

The economic responsibility of Berlin is great for M16.1 billion worth of industrial goods production manufactured in the capital, stressed the speaker. These combines and their enterprises this year are vouching for a planned production of M22.8 billion. They employ 231,000 people. The development of the combines was described by Erich Honecker as a basic issue of the present and future which demands further persistence in leadership and planning. "This applies in particular to the responsibility of the ministers and State Planning Commission, to their obligation to prepare and make well thought out decisions in good time," stated Erich Honecker, referring to the demand for unbureaucratic work on the part of the ministers, concentrating on the main issues, with the combines whose quality is demonstrated in high economic results.

"The GDR is making a great, enormous surge of strength to continue to shape the advanced socialist society in accordance with the decisions of our ninth party congress," stated the general secretary in his concluding address.

"It is meeting the new demands resulting, particularly under the changed external economic conditions, from the needs of our people. One must, therefore, set one's sights on ambitious goals, on considerable progress to advance our republic. Every party organization should examine, together with all workers, how its own contribution toward our country's economic strength can be decisively increased. By this means in particular, it would meet its responsibility for the continued execution of the decided sociopolitical program, for the improvement of the people's lives and strength of socialism."

It is important to hold political discussion with the citizens convincingly and to encourage initiatives for implementing the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress. The greatest importance should be attributed everywhere to involving the citizens, in the interests of consolidating state power and further perfecting socialist democracy and paying attention to their proposals and critical comments.

"In the GDR's 30th year everyone can see the stable and dynamic growth of established socialism on German soil. It has brilliantly passed all tests of life. It has proved itself as a new social system whose organization has been guided by the world-changing doctrines of Marx, Engels and Lenin. In alliance with the Soviet Union and in the community of socialist states, it enjoys a clear future," he said. "We have steadily strengthened our fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, which is the sure foundation of the GDR's sound development. Cooperation between our countries has grown deeper in all fields. Its present level far exceeds that of former times and bears richer fruit."

"We have done much to resolve the central issue of our time, the question of war and peace, in favor of the peoples and of lasting peace and security. As we stated at our Central Committee's ninth meeting, we must always bear in mind that the GDR is situated at the junction of the two great social systems, the Warsaw Pact and NATO. Any exacerbation of the world situation and confrontation of positive and negative elements in international affairs are particularly felt here."

In this context Honecker referred to the Moscow meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. It concluded that all conditions existed for continued success in the struggle to consolidate peace and further detente and peaceful coexistence despite massive counterattacks by imperialist forces wishing to revert to the cold war. The important issue is to end the arms race and proceed to disarmament.

Honecker said: "If we take the facts as they are, it will be seen that imperialism is accelerating NATO's arms build-up at an unprecedented pace and on a scale not previously known. This is a reckless policy directly at variance with the interests of mankind. For it is bound to heighten the danger of war. The imperialists are prepared to risk everything, if need be, for the sake of their profits from the arms business and for their crazy plans by which they seek to force the socialist countries to their knees and to stifle the national and social liberation movement of the peoples. We all know that imperialism has not changed in essence. It is perfectly clear, therefore, that peace demands further strenuous efforts and that we communists must continue to be extremely vigilant."

"In their Moscow declaration, the Warsaw Pact states have made constructive proposals designed to solve the most urgent global problems in order to secure peace. This initiative proves anew that socialism and peace go together. If the arms race is ended and disarmament takes place, all people will profit. Then the socialist countries could devote extensive resources they still have to use for military defense to the material and cultural welfare of the people."

He pointed out that, in view of NATO's war preparation and imperialist attempts to shift the approximate military balance in its favor, there is no alternative but to strengthen the GDR's defense capability and the socialist community as a whole. "That is the logic of facts. That is what the successful struggle to insure peace and make it secure demands of us."

"Everyone will understand that the struggle to strengthen peace, which concerns everyone who wants peace in the world, needs the widest support and participation of everyone. It is in this spirit that we attach great political importance to the recent World Peace Council meeting in Berlin."

On behalf of the SED Central Committee he congratulated the citizens of the GDR capital on the World Peace Council award to Berlin of the title "City of Peace." It was a great honor for the city and the GDR.

Receives Soviet Ambassador

LD130002 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1613 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Today Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council, received P.A. Abrasimov, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR and member of the CPSU Central Committee, for a discussion. During the discussion, which took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, topical issues were discussed.

Expresses Condolences on Kardelj Death

LD121811 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1811 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, conveyed, on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and Government, his deep sympathy to Josip Broz Tito, chairman of the LCY and president of the SFRY, on the death of Edvard Kardelj, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the presidency of the SFRY.

The telegram states that Edvard Kardelj, as a party and state official, had performed great service in liberating Yugoslavia from the yoke of fascism, in the socialist development of his fatherland and in the struggle for peace and international understanding.

COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES SECRETARY BROWN'S TOUR, IRAN

LD130018 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2140 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Rainer Koch commentary]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown is undertaking a Middle East tour. Its first stop is Saudi Arabia, to be followed by Jordan, Israel and Egypt. Rainer Koch explains the background of his trip:

This trip, for various reasons, is set apart from routine American Middle East policy. It is the first time that a U.S. defense secretary is visiting the region, in a rather precipitate fashion, Washington admits. The Carter administration's Middle East strategy has plainly been shaken by the overthrow of the shah's regime in Iran and the clearly abortive activities surrounding the separate agreement of Camp David. Anxiety is felt, as Carter's security adviser Brzezinski had to admit last week, about American influence in a region vitally important for the United States for several reasons.

Only a few months ago the picture looked very different. The Pax Americana, the American peace, for the Middle East seemed within reach and Washington's influence in the region appeared to be more powerful than it had been for a long time. Israel and Egypt were to sign the Camp David agreements before the end of the year. The date then mentioned was the beginning of January. Today no one wishes to commit himself to a date.

Even worse for U.S. Middle East policy is thought to be the overthrow of the shah's regime in Iran, next to Israel America's most important political and military ally in the Middle Eastern region. How much it is regarded in Washington as a defeat is shown by widespread accusations that the CIA had been ill-informed about the situation in Iran. Alarm is felt and Brown's mission at this stage resembles a fire brigade response. It is not fortuitous that Saudi Arabia is his first stop.

The FRG newspaper DIE WELT today envisages far-reaching effects of the successful Iranian popular rising. It says: Washington, it seems, wishes to counter by strengthening Saudi Arabia. The strengthening of Saudi Arabia means a massive increase in arms deliveries to Riyadh, which is to play a key role in the American effort to build a new military and political alliance with Egypt and Israel. It is interesting that reliance is placed on a regime about whose arch-conservative policy much can be said but not that it is receptive to modern trends. And yet this reliance is placed by people who said today and over the weekend that the shah's overthrow marks the end of the modern age and the return of the Middle Ages in Iran.

To be sure, it is not a matter of the Middle Ages or the atomic age. The issue is simply to secure imperialist power interests in the Middle East, the interests of the oil monopolies and, last but not least, of the arms business. Iran, it will be recalled, has canceled arms deals concluded by the shah with the United States, with a loss of $8 billion to U.S. arms firms. So they are looking for new ways of protecting U.S. interests in the Middle East and in the Persian Gulf. They include the military alliance on which Defense Secretary Brown is working during his present trip.

Some forces in the United States are not satisfied with this line. Voices are heard calling for direct military action. The Senate and the House of Representatives, it is suggested, must accustom themselves to the idea that--even after Vietnam--the use of American military power to secure American influence in various parts of the globe cannot be ruled out forever. The Pentagon is considering the setting up of a military crisis unit for the Persian Gulf.

TUDEH PARTY URGES IRAN TO ABROGATE MILITARY TREATIES

LD131055 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0700 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The Tudeh Party, which was banned by the shah as the organization of Iranian communists, has promised its support in principle to the provisional government. The party stressed the need for all political organizations of the country to function in complete freedom. This was a prerequisite for the preparation chiefly of a referendum and a new constitution. The Tudeh Party also supported the expulsion of U.S. citizens and the abrogation by Iran of all military treaties.

SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE PLEDGES AID TO CAMBODIA'S ROS SAMAY

LD091106 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 8 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Kurt Krueger, secretary general of the GDR Solidarity Committee, today promised the People's Republic of Kampuchea extensive material assistance. During a meeting with Ros Samay, secretary general of the National United Front Central Committee, he stressed that consignments of urgently needed goods, such as medicines and foods, have already been prepared. Furthermore, long-term supplies for the development of the People's Republic of Kampuchea are to be financed by donations from FDGB members and the public.

Kurt Krueger stated that the Kampuchean delegation's request at the extraordinary meeting of the WPC to the peoples of all countries for material assistance met with a wide response in the GDR. This deep sympathy with the Kampuchean people, which removed the criminal Pol Pot regime in a selfless struggle, was expressed also in numerous statements from workers to the Solidarity Committee.

Secretary General Ros Samay expressed his thanks for the GDR's quick and effective support. His people would, he said, despite shortages and difficulties resolutely follow the path of progress and, in so doing, cooperate closely with the socialist countries and all peace-loving forces.

SINDERMANN PRESENTS AWARDS TO STATE SECURITY PERSONNEL

AU062224 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Feb 79 p 1 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "Awards for Commitment to the Protection of Our Republic: Horst Sindermann Presented High Orders to Staff Workers of the State Security Ministry in Erich Mielke's Presence"]

[Text] The chairman of the GDR State Council has awarded high state decorations on the 29th anniversary of the establishment of the GDR Ministry for State Security. Meritorious staff workers of the ministry were honored with the Karl Marx Order and the Patriotic Order of Merit at the proposal of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR Council of Ministers Presidium.

On 1 February Horst Sindermann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and State Council deputy chairman, presented the orders and certificates. On behalf of the party-state leadership he thanked those awarded as well as all staff workers of the Ministry for State Security for their achievements in fulfilling the tasks assigned to them.

Participating in the festive event at the State Council premises were: Col Gen Erich Mielke, SED Central Committee Politburo member and GDR minister for state security; State Council Secretary Heinz Eichler; as well as Maj Gen Fritz Renckwitz, deputy head of the SED Central Committee Security Affairs Department.

SED Cables State Security Staff

AU092100 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Feb 79 p 1 AU

["SED Central Committee Congratulates Ministry for State Security: Assignment For the Protection of the GDR Honorably Fulfilled"]

[Text] Esteemed comrade minister,

Comrade soldiers, noncommissioned officers, officers and generals of the Ministry for State Security:

The SED Central Committee sends you cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings on the 29th anniversary of the founding of the Ministry for State Security.

Under the leadership of the party of the workers class the members of the Ministry for State Security and of the Feliks Dzerzhinskiy security guard regiment, in keeping with the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress, have self-sacrificingly and honorably fulfilled their class assignment to safeguard state security and to foil the enemy's subversive machinations. With this the members of the Ministry for State Security and the strugglers on the invisible front join the vast movement of the workers class and all working people to worthily prepare the GDR's 30th anniversary with new achievements.

The SED Central Committee sends its gratitude and recognition for this to you, esteemed comrade minister, to the party organizations and to all communists of the Ministry for State Security.

Comrade soldiers, noncommissioned officers, officers and generals of the Ministry for State Security:

You are commemorating your day of honor at a time of significant events in the international arena. As was stressed at the Ninth SED Central Committee session, we must always remember that the GDR is located at the boundary of the two great social systems, the alliances of the Warsaw Pact and NATO, in the midst of the field of tension of war or peace. An even greater responsibility results from this for us to strengthen socialism, to contribute to the flourishing of the entire socialist community of states and to insure peace.

The recent Moscow session of the Political Consultative Committee of the states participating in the Warsaw Pact analyzed the world political situation and provided answers to questions concerning the further struggle for peace which disturbs the people. Halting the arms race and specific disarmament steps are of primary importance in this context. With great insistence the intentions and actions of those imperialist quarters were exposed which do not only want to halt the process of detente but even want to reverse it. In the future the exposure and frustration of all misanthropic schemes of imperialism, of aggressive forces, revanchism and great-power chauvinism will remain an urgent task of the Ministry for State Security to help secure peace and to safeguard the reliable protection of the worker-peasant power of our socialist GDR.

The SED Central Committee is convinced that in the future the members of the Ministry for State Security and the Feliks Dzerzhnskiy security guard regiment, loyal and dedicated to the workers class and to its Marxist-Leninist party, will also honorably fulfill every combat assignment. In doing so they are making a worthy contribution in preparation for the GDR's 30th anniversary and for the implementation of the decisions by the Ninth SED Congress.

Above all this requires further strengthening of the fighting strength of party organizations, the enhancement of revolutionary vigilance and the consolidation of the relationship with staff workers of the USSR Committee for State Security and the fraternal organs of other socialist countries.

The SED Central Committee wishes you much success, good health, creative vigor and all the best for this.

With socialist greetings

SED Central Committee

E. Honecker

General Secretary

The GDR Council of Ministers has also sent cordial congratulations to the Ministry for State Security.

DEFENSE MINISTER PRESENTS AWARDS TO CIVIL DEFENSE WORKERS

AU091314 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Feb 79 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "Decorations Awarded on Civil Defense Day: Members and Staff Workers Honored; Successful Competition Balance Sheet"]

[Summary] Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and minister of national defense, has awarded high state decorations to meritorious members and volunteer staff workers in civil defense in recognition and appreciation of their exemplary performances in strengthening the GDR's civil defense.

"At his order, Lt Gen Fritz Peter, chief of the GDR's civil defense, on Wednesday [7 February], awarded the honorary title of "Meritorious Member of GDR Civil Defense" to civil defense Lt Col Alfred Fischer, of the civil defense staff of Potsdam city; civil defense Lt Col Kurt Hoch, of the civil defense staff of Schwerin city; civil defense Lt Col Helmut Rosgalle, of the civil defense staff of Bitterfeld Kreis; and to Lothar Zeh, head of the Waltershausen civil defense committee. Other civil defense members and volunteer staff workers were awarded the combat order 'For Merit for the People and Fatherland' and the medal of merit for civil defense."

Earlier Lieutenant General Peter had drawn up an impressive balance sheet of the results of the "Civil Defense GDR 30" drive, on the occasion of GDR Civil Defense Day. "The head of GDR civil defense assesses this massive initiative as an expression of the close affinity of the working people in all sectors with the humanistic cause of civil defense as well as of their readiness for active cooperation in protecting the socialist fatherland."

LEADERS CABLE TITO ON DEATH OF KARDELJ

LD130051 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi have sent a telegram of condolences to President Tito regarding the death of Edvard Kardelj.

FRENCH CP ORGAN INTERVIEWS DEPUTY CHAIRMAN ACZEL

LD081355 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 25 Jan 79 pp 6-7 LD

[Max Leon interview with Gyorgy Aczel, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers: "Let Us Discuss Political Pluralism"--date and place not specified]

[Text] Max Leon: History has made Hungary a socialist country under the leadership of a single political party. However, from the ethnic viewpoint Hungarian society is heterogeneous in its social origins and composition, lifestyles, attitudes toward religions, philosophical ideas and so forth.

How can the wealth of such diversity be exploited in the conditions of present-day Hungary--a diversity which in other nonsocialist or socialist societies can or could be expressed by political pluralism?

Gyorgy Aczel: Present-day Socialist Hungary is indeed a diverse and richly colored country. Whether a country builds socialism with a one-party or multiparty political system depends on its particular characteristics and its historical evolution. We do not consider the one-party system to be the only one possible in a socialist society.

However, we reject the unfounded, antihistorical theory--which our social practice has proved wrong--that the existence of only one party in a socialist regime rules out real democracy and prevents the expression of opposing opinions and the realization of freedom of opinion. That does not depend on the number of parties but on the nature of the government and the way in which the whole political system works. It depends on the existence or absence of socialist democracy. For we believe that, on the question of democracy, it is crucial to know first to what extent it embodies and serves the people's power.

In Hungary, socialist democracy, which is in full bloom and requires increasing efforts, is essential to the political, social and economic life. We consider its development to be a permanent and never-ending task.

In a socialist system, class antagonism ceases although remnants of old structures remain for a long period. However--although the differences between classes or strata of workers tend to grow blurred--differences of interests remain and others arise between the individual, the group and society in general with regard to the distribution of national wages, prices and many other areas of life. And yet those contradictions are not irreconcilable. It is vital to highlight and resolve them daily. In that way priority can be insured for the interests of society as a whole.

In most capitalist countries, the multiparty system can reflect the objective balance of forces, but we note the existence of political systems where pluralism serves to disguise opposing interests for the benefit of the bourgeoisie's supreme imperatives,

In Hungary, apart from the various party bodies, there is no leading state body or social organization in which nonparty members cannot be found alongside communists. Both uphold the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] line and the communists also inform their party of everything relating to the particular interests and proposals of the body to which they belong. Moreover, the party asks for and takes into consideration the opinions of people concerned before adopting very important decisions.

In other words, it could be said that the MSZMP has to fulfill the functions of its own opposition.

The party is an organic component of Hungarian society. Although it is formed by peoples who hold the same world view and have the same political objectives, it is a system of representation in which different experiences and differing views on concrete questions are expressed.

In Hungary everybody can freely express his opinions. Of course, we do not tolerate incitement to war, or fascist and racist ideas. But we believe that we would be hurting ourselves and our people if we failed to be attentive to opinions highlighting real social problems even if they were only partly true.

I must add that we are still a long way from successfully taking into account and exploiting all the various ideas and opinions. Therefore this question is by no means closed. On the strength of our historical experience we are convinced that there can be no science, theory, politics or cultural life without comparison with opposing ideas, nor a social praxis which retains a human dimension. It is an established fact that we do not use force to combat incorrect or erroneous views in ideological and social discussions. Can bourgeois societies, which boast of their democracy while resorting so frequently to manipulation, say the same?

Of course, we do claim that we are close to the pinnacle of development in socialist democracy, especially since that process does not and cannot have an end. Our society is a socialist democracy which is constantly expanding and putting down deeper roots--a society of individual and collective freedom.

Peoples must judge from facts and practice. So far real socialism is the only experiment involving the real liberation of hundreds of millions of people from capitalist oppression.

Max Leon: Socialism is often accused of organizing shortages, and being incapable of producing and distributing high-consumption goods and household durables in sufficient quantities and of adequate quality.

On the other hand it is sometimes accused--as is currently the case with Hungary--of "cultivating" bourgeois values and telling the population to "get rich!"

What really are the medium- and long-term socialist objectives in Hungary?

Gyorgy Aczel: As soon as we manage to satisfy one new need in the social field, another need arises. We are a relatively young country: We are quickly outgrowing our material and intellectual goods and our needs are always greater than our possibilities. We must not cherish any illusions: That is not a transitory phenomenon. The situation will be the same tomorrow and the day after. That is because socialist society is a society of healthy dissatisfaction. We started at a disadvantage. Hungary is now building socialism in a country which was lagging a long way behind economically. I must point out that underdevelopment was a serious handicap for real socialism.

However, it also had some advantages. For example, the fact that the simultaneous attainment of development in the social, material and intellectual fields is seen to be taking shape in a socialist regime not just as a potential but as an urgent necessity. In other words, each step forward in the economic field presupposed simultaneous progress toward our social goals and easier access to intellectual values and human culture for the masses. That urgent need to fight underdevelopment to the end on all planes, plus the appearance of qualitatively new collective and individual needs were still a motive for establishing new social and economic forms, provided we acted reasonably.

The one thing of which we are certain is that, although we have problems, concerns and difficulties the vast majority of people in our society feel at ease, mainly because they live in freedom and can gradually freely develop their personalities and creativity. One charge which is a recurring theme, alleges that socialist society sinks into grayness and uniformity.

Now, the fact is that there have never before been so many strong personalities living, working and creating among us. I would be bold enough to maintain that, if that is the case, it is because the system creates strong personalities in socialist countries. The system needs them vitally. Indeed it needs millions of people who are full of initiative, seeking innovations and who are not just working for money.

Our citizens are being given increasingly wide opportunities for attaining fulfillment through cultural freedom and self-education. They are not trapped in an inherited or established destiny, or in the narrow confines of their homes or within the country's borders. Last year 5 million Hungarians, more than half of the population, traveled abroad. They therefore have the opportunity of knowing the best cultural values, not just Hungarian but universal values, and of being enriched by them.

It is not just the Hungarian people's prerogative to travel freely in the world: The world has the same freedom to make itself known in Hungary, and not only through the 18 million foreigners who visited Hungary last year.

In 1977, 468 foreign books were translated into Hungarian. Of that number there were 36 French titles with a total of 1,873,000 copies printed. In the same year, 160 foreign films were shown in Hungary and plays by 308 foreign authors were produced in the theater, and radio and television showed even more. That can only be seen as an organic element in human freedom.

As far as the present and even the future is concerned we really want our people to be enriched and we want to insure that the individual's material living conditions steadily improve. But by enrichment we do not mean what the bourgeoisie tries to make out. Our particular model for a good life involves making economic results feed the growth of a human life rich in content, that presupposes a secure existence and guaranteeing work for all. Unemployment disappeared from Hungary decades ago. The concept is foreign to the younger generation. We take care of the individual, provide him with ever-improving cultural conditions and give him access to contemporary and age-old cultural values.

Our revolution is "total revolution," the objective of which is to transform society and give new life to man.

Max Leon: West Europe is talking a great deal about integration, confederation and handing over sovereignty. When next June's elections take place some people would like to make the European Parliament the tool of supranationality if not the dissolution of nations.

But in the East people are also upholding the advantages of socialist integration and the international division of labor. Hungary belongs to CEMA and adheres to the Warsaw Pact. How can you reconcile membership in a community and a military bloc with concern for independence? When and how could that contradiction be resolved?

Gyorgy Aczel: We maintain that, just as membership in the socialist community does not rule out individuality but on the contrary presupposes its preservation, similarly internationalism is not diametrically opposed to life for our nation or autonomy. It follows logically that a country can belong to a community of countries upholding similar principles and at the same time can preserve its sovereignty and independence.

We have been building our economy in collaboration with other CEMA countries for 30 years. This organization has given tangible proof of its advantages and objective.

It is a well-known fact that the process of integration in economic life is not a phenomenon peculiar to socialist countries. However, the difference is that that process is moving in two directions. In the capitalist system, monopolies and especially the multinationals are carrying out integration according to their own interests. By their very nature it follows that their aim to is extend their stranglehold, continue exploitation and guarantee their profits. That has social, economic and political--especially in relation to foreign policy--consequences which, because they put their interests above those considerations, are a threat to peace, national independence, democracy and democratic freedom. On the other hand, socialist integration is not founded on private ownership of the means of production and is therefore not based on exploitation. Its fundamental characteristic is that it coordinates and unites the economic efforts of autonomous and independent countries on the basis of reciprocal interests. It is not a simple process but it is a means of compiling joint action programs. CEMA is an open organization and, unlike the Common Market, it does not make binding decisions. An even more characteristic distinguishing mark is that all discrimination--a means which Common Market countries use without restriction--is totally foreign to it.

The other dimension of the alliance is the Warsaw Pact. We state with conviction that this military pact is in fact a defensive alliance, a service to peace and security. The whole history of the pact is one of efforts to promote detente and to encourage the growth of the military detente process. All its efforts are aimed at reaching the state at which there will no longer be any need for military alliances and--with NATO's disappearance--no further need for the Warsaw Pact either. We have drawn up and put forward many proposals in that spirit. It is through no fault of ours that we have unfortunately not yet reached that goal.

As far as independence itself is concerned, it is obvious that membership of any military or economic alliance would mean abandoning independence if the alliance were not based on the members' legal equality and common interests. In our case there is no question of that either in CEMA or the Warsaw Pact.

Western bourgeois circles are constantly worrying about the Hungarian people's independence which the Hungarian communist leadership--they say--has handed over to the Soviet Union. They also describe us as a "satellite" state, summarily identifying our relations with those existing between a colonial and colonized country.

In fact the Soviet Union's existence and Hungarian-Soviet friendship have played a decisive role in the fact that the last three decades have seen the most dynamic and also the most stable development in the Hungarian people's history. Not only have we received si ns of encouragement and support from the Soviet Union but also concrete and disinte ested aid. That aid was given at a point in time when it also desperately needed each kopek, each gram of wheat and raw material.

The sworn enemies of socialist ideas have often asked: How much does not "service" to the Soviet Union cost us? Well, the facts listed above give a cutting reply to those hypocritical questions. However, we could turn the question round and ask: What would it cost the world if the Soviet Union did not exist? How many Chiles would there be? Where would the independent third world countries be? Would we have been able to write the history of the longest period of peace--34 years--in the European Continent's records?

That history has been written jointly by the people of Europe and the world. We must take in hand the present and future of peace. In socialist Hungary, the peace policy followed by party and government, the principle of peaceful coexistence and the practice of detente are becoming the personal cause of each citizen, whether a party member or not.

Everybody echoes the words of our great poet Miklos Radnoti, who was assassinated by the Nazis: "The finger of peace has left its imprint on our homeland."

FOCK CONCLUDES INDUSTRIAL TOUR OF BEKES COUNTY

LD100040 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 9 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Politburo member Jeno Fock has ended his 2-day visit to Bekes County. He inspected the Bekescsaba clothing factory, the Oroshaza glass works and the Gyula meat combine.

BRIEFS

FLOODED FIELDS, ICE JAMS--As the result of heavy snowfall followed by a sudden thaw, there has been extensive flooding along the Tisza River and its tributaries. Many smaller streams have now returned to their channels. Groundwater is submerging fields at a slower rate: Over the past 24 hours, the affected area has increased by 7,000 hectares. At present 67,000 hectares are under water, 45,000 of which are seeded fields. In western Hungary, an unbroken sheet of ice over 20 kilometers long has formed along the middle section of the Raba River. There are also ice jams which must be broken up in the vicinity of Arpas. [Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 2 Feb 79 p 9 WA]

CONTINUING FLOOD ALERT--Over the past 24 hours there has been no appreciable precipitation in the catchment area of the Tisza and its tributaries. Water levels have fallen along the upper reaches of the rivers. Progress of the flood crests to the lower sections of the rivers have made it necessary to increase the forces on flood alert along an area of 2,490 km. At present, 4,157 workers are manning the defense lines. There has been a moderate increase in ground water which now covers 176,000 hectares, 50,000 of which are seeded land. [Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 3 Feb 79 p 3 WA]

ZYCIE WARSZAWY COMMENTS ON DEVELOPMENTS IN IRAN

LD130708 Warsaw PAP in English 0500 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Press review on events in Iran]

[Text] Commenting on the current developments in Iran, ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote:

"The forming by Khomeyni of a provisional government with Mehdi Bazargan as its premier has hastened the fall of the old regime. All state institutions stopped working, the army declared its loyalty to the Iranian revolution. The republic is becoming a fact.

"This does not, however, remove the uncertainty as to the future of Iran. In earnest nobody knows precisely what the real political programme of the new authorities is going to be like. On this the society's support for the new leaders will ultimately depend. It is also hard to predict further moves of the army. Now, it has taken the side of the revolution. The question is, however, if it was the whole army and if it is for good. Will it not try to grab power in the future? The past experience calls for caution in answering this question".

GIEREK SENDS CONDOLENCES TO TITO ON KARDELJ'S DEATH

LD131024 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] On behalf of the PZPR Politburo, the supreme authorities, the Polish people and on his own behalf, Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has conveyed a message of deep sympathy and sorrow to Josip Broz Tito, president of the state Presidency of Yugoslavia and LCY president, on the death of Edvard Kardelj, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and member of the SFRY Presidency.

Babiuch Signs Condolence Book

LD131034 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] A book of condolences has been laid out in the Yugoslav Embassy in Warsaw. Today, the following signed the book: Edward Babiuch, member of the PZPR Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of State; Waclaw Piatkowski, director of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee; Marian Dmochowski, undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Edward Wychowaniec, deputy chief of diplomatic protocol at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES SOVIET GEORGIAN OFFICIALS

AU091444 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Feb 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Report on speech by Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek at 6 February Tbilisi meeting with leading officials of the Georgian Republic]

[Text] In his speech Minister E. Wojtaszek referred to his Moscow talks with A. Gromyko, stressing that they had reviewed bilateral relations and had noted their development in all areas, their comprehensiveness, cordiality and importance for the development of our two countries and for further peace efforts in the international arena. [paragraph continues]

THE SINCERE AND FRATERNAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE PZPR AND THE CPSU AND BETWEEN THE LEADERS OF OUR PARTIES AND PEOPLES--COMRADES EDWARD GIEREK AND LEONID BREZHNEV--ARE THE FOUNDATION OF OUR EXTREMELY FRUITFUL AND MANYSIDED COOPERATION. OUR RELATIONS ARE FULL OF MUTUAL TRUST AND ESTEEM.

Minister E. Wojtaszek also said that much attention had been given to the issues of strengthening the cohesion and unity of the states of the socialist community and their cooperation in the struggle for peace, security and international detente.

We have laid down the lines of cooperation in implementing the important principles and aims of the agreed foreign policy pursued by the states of the socialist community. These principles and aims are contained in the declaration adopted in Moscow by the Warsaw Pact states. OUR COMMON STRATEGY IN THE INTERNATIONAL ARENA IS TO STRENGTHEN AND DEEPEN THE PROCESS OF DETENTE, TO HALT THE ARMS RACE, TO PROMOTE GENUINE DISARMAMENT, TO CONSOLIDATE THE PRINCIPLES OF PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TO ESTABLISH LASTING PEACE IN EUROPE AND THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AND TO STIMULATE THE GROWTH OF THE FORCES OF PROGRESS AND SOCIALISM, E. Wojtaszek said.

In his speech the minister also stressed that Soviet Georgia, which occupies an important place in the economic and scientific-cultural potential of the USSR, plays a crucial role in the economic, scientific and cultural cooperation between the USSR and Poland.

DZIENNIK LUDOWY VIEWS DENG'S VISIT TO U.S., JAPAN

LD071750 Warsaw PAP in English 1324 GMT 7 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Feb, PAP--"On February 5 Deng Xiaoping, Chinese deputy prime minister, ended his visit to the U.S., described by the local press as the Chinese show with view to its pompousness. For the second time in a span of few months Vice Premier Deng is now on a visit in Japan. In both cases--writes DZIENNIK LUDOWY weekly--he played and is playing the role of the constructor of a new political and military axis directed against the Soviet Union and countries of the socialist community, and above all against the process of detente in the East-West relations". "From the point of view of the interest of the world peace and security the problem is obvious. Beijing is making its utmost to put a spoke in the wheel of the history turning in the recent years towards the development of peaceful international cooperation and halting of the arms race. Voices are heard in Washington that the normalization of Chinese-American relations cannot jeopardize the Soviet-American relations and that the United States neither intends to enter into anti-Soviet alliance with China nor to impede the progress of negotiations to halt the arms race. Declarations, however, are confirmed by practice and that is what counts in politics. We will wait and see...The course of the SALT treaty will be a weighty test in that matter", concluded the paper.

POLITYKA COMMENTS ON DENG XIAOPING VISIT TO U.S.

LD121118 Warsaw PAP in English 0921 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

["Dragon-Ostrich Dialogue"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Feb, PAP--The leading Warsaw weekly POLITYKA carries a commentary on Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping's American visit, headlined as above. The author, Henryk Zdanowski, points out that although Deng came to the U.S. as a client, a weaker partner asking for credits and economic cooperation with the U.S., he received an exceedingly solemn welcome of a state leader.

Discussing the motives of such reception, POLITYKA states: "It is possible that Carter wanted to hold the Chinese dragon so tight to his breast as to make free movements impossible for it. In other words, as there is no doubt that the Chinese-American rapprochement makes it easier for Beijing to play the American card than for Washington to play the Chinese one, Carter has simply tried to shove the whole pack of cards away from the table. Yet, Carter has not managed to stop Deng, writes the weekly. Deng gave the United States a few lessons on foreign policy and on the U.S.-USSR relations in particular. Deng went even farther--in a press interview he proposed to create a broad anti-Soviet intercontinental alliance.

Analyzing American reaction to these moves, POLITYKA states the Chinese offer was inconvenient for Carter who remarked that the U.S. security considerations are different from the Chinese. Many American press commentaries (POLITYKA cites some of them) as well as senators expressed more concrete opinion about this divergence.

The fact that no joint communique was published at the end of Deng's visit also points to the lack of concordance on questions discussed. But, as the Warsaw weekly stresses, neither the enigmatic statement by President Carter, nor private remarks by senators or press commentaries, are the exponents of American policy. Hence, if one can talk about Washington's ostrich policy, it is towards China and not towards the Soviet Union (as Deng maintained during his American visit).

BRIEFS

PLANE CRASH IN YUGOSLAVIA--A Polish AN-2 (air photogrammetry) plane flying over Yugoslavia en route to Libya on contract assignment has crashed in the Bosnian mountains in bad weather. The 3-man crew was killed. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Feb 79 p 4 AU]

CONSTRUCTION COOPERATION WITH LIBYA--Zbigniew Zielinski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat and head of the Central Committee Department of Heavy Industry, Transportation and Construction, and Adam Glazur, minister of construction and construction materials, who have visited Libya at the invitation of the Secretariat for Construction, discussed with Libyan officials issues of the further development and intensification of mutually advantageous construction cooperation, the supplies of Polish plants for the production of prefabricated components of housing and other buildings, and the construction of water dams and other water projects and of power stations. The Polish guests also met with the Polish specialists and workers on contracts in Libya. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Jan 79 p 2 AU]

MINISTERS OF CULTURE MEET--CSSR, GDR and Polish ministers of culture--Milan Klusak, Hans Joachim Hoffmann and Zygmunt Najdowski--met in Wroclaw on 6 and 7 February to exchange views on the issue of intensifying and expanding the forms of cultural cooperation among their three countries. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Feb 79 p 4 AU]

PLANNING COMMISSION VICE CHAIRMAN--Chairman of the Council of Ministers appointed member of the Council of Ministers, Minister Tadeusz Rudolf, to be first deputy chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1787 GMT 10 Feb 79 LD]

NEW VICE MINISTER NAMED--The chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Prof Dr Stanislaw Czajka undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology on the recommendation of the minister of science, higher education and technology. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3-4 Feb 79 p 4 AU]

CEAUSESCU HOLDS TALKS WITH MEXICAN CP OFFICIAL

LD122114 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1928 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 12/2/1979--On February 12, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, received Samuel Melendrez Luevano, member of the Executive Commission and of the Secretariat of the CC of the Mexican Communist Party, now visiting Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

Friendly greetings were exchanged between the secretary-general of the CC of the Mexican Communist Party, Martinez Verdugo, the leadership of that party and the general secretary of the RCP, Nicolae Ceausescu and the CC of the RCP. The guest expressed the high appreciation of the leadership of the Mexican Communist Party of the solidarity of the Romanian Communist Party with the struggle of the Mexican communists for peace, democracy and social progress.

Mutual information was effected during the talk on the activity and preoccupations of the two parties, and views were exchanged on current international questions and on problems of the communist and working-class movement.

Satisfaction was expressed in this framework for the good relations of collaboration and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the Mexican Communist Party as well as the wish to deepen and expand these links in the interest of the working people in the two countries, to the benefit of developing the good relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Mexico.

The stand of the two parties was reiterated concerning the need for the relations between the communist and workers' parties to be grounded on the principles of equal rights, mutual esteem and understanding, non-interference in internal affairs, observance of the right of each and every party to autonomously work out its revolutionary strategy and tactics, according to the specific historical, social and economic conditions in its own country.

The evolution of the international situation was examined and the deep-going changes occurred as a result of the peoples' struggle for independence, democracy and social progress, against the imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist policy were highlighted.

It was underlined that, under these circumstances, the cooperation should be strengthened among communist and socialist parties, among all the progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces in the general struggle for the consolidation of world peace and security, for the implementation of concrete measures of disarmament, nuclear disarmament in particular, for peaceful solution of all states of tension and conflict in various zones of the world, for the building of a new international economic order capable of ensuring the faster progress of all nations, especially of the lagging ones.

CEAUSESCU APPEALS FOR PARDON OF ALI BHUTTO

AU121818 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 12 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, sent a cable to Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, which reads:

We were profoundly moved when we learned that the Pakistani Supreme Court has confirmed the death sentence passed on former Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

In view of the remarkable contribution made by the former Pakistani prime minister to developing the friendship and cooperation between our countries, in the spirit of the friendly relations established between Romania and Pakistan, and without wishing to interfere in Pakistan's internal affairs, the cable continues, I appeal to you, Mr President, to show clemency for Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and to lift the death sentence, to pardon him or commute his sentence. The Romanian people would receive with satisfaction such an action, which would undoubtedly elicit a very positive response in the world, it is said at the end of the cable sent by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to Gen Ziaul Haq.

BUCHAREST RADIO REPORTS SITUATION IN IRAN

AU122046 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 12 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Shahpur Bakhtiar has resigned as prime minister and Mehdi Bazargan has been installed at the Palace of the Council of Ministers as head of a provisional government. We will list the chief events that preceded this: Yesterday, before Bakhtiar resigned, the Supreme Army Council ordered the troops to return to barracks. The headquarters of the Majlis--chamber of deputies--and of the government and other important buildings in Tehran were under the control of the revolutionary forces. Last night Mehdi Bazargan made a statement on radio and television and announced that he had met with the chief of staff, Gen Qarabaghi and that the latter had assured him of army support for a new government.

During last night, according to Tehran Radio, clashes continued in several province towns such as Shiraz, Tabriz and Esfahan. This morning the same radio station broadcast a communique by the provisional operations staff of the provisional government announcing that all Iranian airports, national and international, and all land borders will be closed until further notice. At the same time, the provisional operations staff announced that the general staff, the Imperial Guards and various army corps had joined the popular movement.

Today the Iranian radio and television stations broadcast regular appeals to the people to preserve quiet and restore order, to firmly oppose all acts of sabotage or arson, to prevent the destruction of public property. The authorities requested armed persons to give up their weapons and appealed to people to prevent more bloodshed, and to resume work in public institutions and services.

The appointment of three deputy premiers in Bazargan's cabinet was announced; Ebrahim Yazdi, Hashem Sabbaghian, and Amir Entezam. The premier appointed Gen Vali Gharavi as chief of staff.

DEATH OF SFRY'S EDVARD KARDELJ MARKED

Delegation Leaves for Funeral

AU130916 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 13 Feb 79 AU

[Text] A Romanian delegation led by Comrade Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the government, left for the SFRY this morning to participate in the funeral of Edvard Kardelj, member of the SFRY Presidency and member of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee. The delegation also consists of Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Nicolae Mihai, Romania's ambassador to Belgrade.

Officials Visit SFRY Embassy

LD122304 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 12/2/1979--Related to the death of Edvard Kardelj, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, member of the Presidium of the CC of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, outstanding party and state leader, faithful son of the Yugoslav peoples, close collaborator and comrade in arms of President Josip Broz Tito, at the Yugoslav Embassy in Bucharest condolences were presented on February 12, on behalf of the leadership of the RCP and the Romanian state, of President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Condolences were presented by Stefan Voitec, Dumitru Popescu, Virgil Trofin, as well as by Aneta Spornic, vice-chairman of the Grand National Assembly, Ion Avram, Mihail Florescu, ministers, Dumitru Turcus, deputy chief of section at the CC of the RCP, Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

On behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu, of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, of the State Council and government, Stefan Voitec conveyed to the ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Trifun Nikolic, feelings of profound regret for the heavy loss suffered by the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, by the Yugoslav peoples on the death of Edvard Kardelj, outstanding revolutionary and tireless militant in the service of peace, freedom, independence, democracy and socialism, friend of the Romanian people.

Members of the Romanian party and state leadership kept a moment's silence before the portrait framed in black of the deceased. Those present signed their names in the book of condolences.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH YEMEN

LD122254 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 12/2/1979--The agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the government on the Yemen Arab Republic was signed in Bucharest, on February 12.

The agreement provides for the development of the mutually advantageous economic cooperation between the two countries.

The document was signed by Constantin Nita, minister secretary of state in the Minisbry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation of Romania, and by Ahmad Sayyid Barakat, minister secretary of state in the Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources of the Yemen Arab Republic.

ROMANIA LIBERA FAVORS DEMOCRATIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL LIFE

LD102101 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1841 GMT 10 Feb 79 LD

["Negotiations, Demand of Democratization of International Life"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/2/1979--Daily ROMANIA LIBERA considers that the session of the new disarmament committee--important international meeting of present day life--is one of the elements of a more democratic framework for debating the great problems of contemporary world.

A commentary headed as mentioned, published in the February 10 issue of the Bucharest daily, shows that in other words the [word indistinct] should be part of open negotiations, should be no longer a desideratum but a reality. This requirement originates from one of the tendencies of international life--democratization. In Romania's view, this process demands the observance of the principles of international law, the direct participation of all interested countries in decision-making, the settlement and application of democratic procedures in the functioning of regional and world bodies, for offering great opportunities to all states to participate fully and freely, on an equal footing, in working out and applying the most adequate solutions to matters of direct concern to them or that cover aspects of international peace, detente and collaboration.

The commentary of the newspaper then stresses that the qualitative aspect of international relations is of major importance since it most directly expresses the principles which should underlie these relations. This is so because a new international order asks for new international ethics, and this means finding and putting into practice democratic means and procedures, setting out from the truth that the course of detente, disarmament, peace and equitable collaboration may affirm and consolidate itself, may actually become irreversible only if the peoples, the states act in this sense, dedicate all their political capacity to building a better and juster world, fully materialise the aspiration after peaceful coexistence among all the nations. Such actions necessarily imply sharp political awareness based on knowledge of realities, of the tendencies in international life.

That is why, ROMANIA LIBERA writes, the peoples must have the possibility of knowing and clearly understanding the facts, possess all the convincing elements in order to act efficiently for the assertion of the positive trends and processes in international life or for hindering the actions of retrograde forces.

The real makers of history are the peoples that have to fully participate in decision-making, to decide on the vital problems of mankind. However, this requires several factors among which are open negotiations, too, where all problems must be directly discussed, offering the public opinion the possibility to get acquainted with the commitments and intentions of the governments which involve, in fact, the respective people, all the peoples in general.

Open negotiations are called for to serve the attainment of mankind's great desiderata. A wide process cannot be successful unless the peoples back it. It has been demonstrated that this requirement can be met only if all the states, all the governments work along this line.

Guided by this major command, Romania has consistently acted and declared for open talks on the major international issues, for making known the documents signed and the pledges taken to public opinion. It is the conviction of the RCP, of Romania that no secrets should be kept from one's own people, from all peoples, because the peoples are those who must decide whether the decisions made are consonant with their interests. This is a guarantee that each and every nation can express freely, openly, directly its will to build the society it wishes, to collaborate with the other peoples, to bring into harmony its points of view on the big problems confronting mankind with those of the other peoples, in the interest of finding and applying most adequate solutions in accordance with mankind's aspirations and interests.

CEAUSESCU MARKS BRASOV PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA ANNIVERSARY

LD122152 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

["President Nicolae Ceausescu's Message to the Gheorghe Dima Philharmonic Orchestra in Brasov on its 100th Foundation Anniversary--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 12/2/1979--After expressing warm congratulations on the 100th anniversary since the foundation of the philharmonic orchestra in Brasov, the message reads:

The Gheorghe Dima Philharmonic Orchestra is an outstanding promoter of the old and valuable Romanian musical traditions. Its rich activity has been carried out enthusiastically by gifted and dedicated artists--Romanians, Germans and Magyars--who, in noble brotherhood, have endeavoured and succeeded in creating a particularly fertile artistical climate in this ancient establishment of the national culture. During the socialist construction, the philharmonic orchestra in Brasov, actively participating--together with the other cultural-artistic institutions of Romania--in the implementation of the policy of the Romanian Communist Party in the domain of socialist art and culture, of educating and moulding the working people in the spirit of the advanced ideals of socialism and communism, has made an important contribution to the promotion of musical art, to the flourishing of the new socialist culture in Romania.

Showing that the anniversary of the Gheorghe Dima Philharmonic Orchestra takes place at a time when the whole Romanian people carries on intense activity in the spheres of material, scientific, cultural and artistic life, for the implementation of the decisions of the eleventh congress and of the national conference of the party, of the programme of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and Romania's advance to communism, the message stresses that the collectivity of the Brasov Philharmonic Orchestra--to whom the RCP and the Romanian state have secured best conditions for development--is called upon to fully contribute to this [word indistinct] activity alongside the producers of material goods and the other men of culture and art.

Your philharmonic orchestra has to contribute to the continuous enrichment of our spiritual patrimony, to the whole work of training and moulding the new-type man of the socialist society, with an advanced conscience, conscious, enthusiastic builder of socialism and communism in Romania--the message highlights in conclusion.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN-NETHERLANDS AGREEMENT--The programme of exchanges in the fields of science, education and culture for the January 1979-December 1981 period between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Kingdom of the Netherlands was signed in Bucharest on February 9. The programme envisages the development of mutual relations in the fields of science, education, art and culture as well as of exchanges between academies, higher learning institutions and technico-scientific research institutes, between several organizations, the youth organizations of the two countries included. The programme was signed by Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and by Ambassador Jonkheer M.P.M. Van Karnebeek, head of the Dutch delegation. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 9 Feb 79 LD]

FUNERAL FOR EDVARD KARDELJ HELD 13 FEB

Tito Arrives in Ljubljana

LD121444 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1417 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--The president of the republic, Josip Broz Tito, arrived back from his visit to Kuwait, Iraq, Syria and Jordan at 1500 today. President Tito and the members of his entourage--Dobrivoje Vidic, Josip Vrhovec and Berislav Badurina--were welcomed at Ljubljana's Brnik Airport by Fadilj Hodza, Dragoslav Markovic, Veselin Djuranovic, Branko Mikulic, Stane Dolanc, Sergej Krajger, Franc Popit, Todo Kurtovic, Mika Spiljak, Nikola Ljubicic, Franjo Herljevic, Milan Kucan, Milorad Pesic, Marjan Rozic, Franc Tavcar and Branko Jerkic.

Following an inspection of the guard of honor, President Tito immediately went to the hall of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, where the mortal remains of Edvard Kardelj, a great revolutionary and his close associate, are displayed.

Visits Kardelj's Widow

LD122305 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--Immediately after laying a wreath on the bier of the deceased Edvard Kardelj, Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and of the LCY, called on the widow of the great revolutionary at her home at Tacen near Ljubljana. President Tito expressed to Pepca Kardelj his deepest condolences in connection with the death of her husband, with whom he had been linked by decades of joint struggle and work for the construction of Socialist Yugoslavia.

Ljubicic Speaks at Commemorative Session

AU121812 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 11 Feb 79 AU

[Text] A commemorative session was held in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense on the occasion of the death of people's hero Edvard Kardelj, member of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium and reserve colonel general of the Yugoslav People's Army. A man, a revolutionary, Marxist, theoretician of socialist self-management who ranks among the most prominent fighters of the Yugoslav revolutionary workers and communist movement, Comrade Edvard Kardelj has died, Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and federal secretary for national defense, said.

[Ljubicic--Begin recording] At this sad time I want, on behalf of all members of the armed forces and all zealous workers in the field of all-people's defense, to express special thanks to Comrade Kardelj for his enormous personal contribution, as early as during the national liberation war, to developing the original partisan strategy and tactics, which were shown in practice under the given conditions to be more modern than anything provided in the field of military thought by high military schools and their chairs of war in Europe. In particular, we give him credit for the assistance he extended to us in our authentic view on the problems of defense, war and peace; a concept and view which guarantee for us the possibility of waging a successful war against every aggressor..

Despite his great preoccupation with the voluminous tasks in building and perfecting our sociopolitical system, Comrade Kardelj showed interest in and worked on solving the problems of the further development of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection. He showed interest in the modernization and the ideopolitical life of the Yugoslav People's Army and the armed forces in general. The advice and ideas which he gave us in the past and also recently on the further perfection of the system of all-people's defense and on searching for even better solutions are a valuable and great contribution for our further creative work in the field of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

Kardelj frequently pointed out that our community and the LCY had done much in modernizing the army and the armed forces. He supported us in persisting in this modernization, and he also advised us that in our care for the modernization of the army we must on no account give up the sociopolitical sense of the army, which must continue to be one of the protagonists of our revolutionary trends and aspirations. Our army must be armed and equipped in a modern way, but it must continue to be an important factor, a component part of society in building socialist self-managing social relations, Comrade Kardelj frequently told us. [end recording]

Arrives in Ljubljana

AU0121454 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 12 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, and his closest associates have arrived in Ljubljana where he will attend the funeral of Comrade Edvard Kardelj, late fellow fighter and people's hero.

Foreign Delegations To Attend

LD122130 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1805 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Feb, (TANJUG)--The funeral of Edvard Kardelj, Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and Presidency of Yugoslavia member, which will take place in Ljubljana tomorrow, will be attended by numerous party and government delegations from abroad.

The Polish delegation members will be Wladislaw Kruczek, Polish United Workers Party Politburo member and State Council vice-chairman, and Marian Dmochowski, assistant foreign minister.

The Austrian delegation will be headed by Herbert Pansi, third president of the Austrian parliament's Nationalrat, and the delegation members will be Dr Helmut Liedermann, Austrian ambassador in Belgrade, and Dr Walter Lichew, Austrian consul-general in Ljubljana.

Paolo Buffallini, member of the Communist Party of Italy (CPI) Secretariat and Directorate, is to head the Italian delegation which will also include Antonio Cuffaro, member of the CPI Central Committee and the Trieste Regional Secretariat, and Gabriela Gerberz, senator on the CPI [word indistinct].

Imre Katona, Central Committee member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and Hungarian Presidential Council secretary, and Jozsef Halasz, Hungarian ambassador to Yugoslavia, will attend the funeral as the representatives of Hungary.

PLO Executive Committee member Abu Mayzar will represent the Palestine Liberation Organization at the funeral.

A delegation of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Ba'th Party will be headed by Dr Favaz Sayag, national leadership member and head of the Ba'th Party's International Relations Bureau. The official delegation of Cyprus to the funeral will include Deputy Minister of Education and Culture [name indistinct] Haghistefanou and the Cypriot charge d'affaires in Athens, Frikos Vrahos.

Turkish Senator Mufin Batur, former commander of the Turkish Air Force, will be attending the funeral as his country's representative.

Averell Harriman will be heading, as President Carter's special envoy, the U.S. delegation to the funeral. In addition to Harriman, a distinguished political figure and veteran of U.S. diplomacy, the delegation will also include Lawrence Eagleburger, the U.S. ambassador to Yugoslavia, Senator Joseph Biden, Nakes Oberstar, a Minnesota congressman of Slovene descent, John Blatnik, a former Minnesota congressman also of Slovene descent and President Carter's friend of many years, as well as other prominent figures in U.S. political life.

Executive Secretary of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe Janez Stanovnik will attend Kardelj's funeral as the representative of U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

PLO, CPSU Send Condolences

LD131028 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2105 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade, February 12, TANJUG--In his telegramme of condolence to President Tito, the Palestine Liberation Organization's Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat said he received the news of Edvard Kardelj's death with profound sorrow. 'Arafat stressed that he is aware of the deep pain caused by the departure of comrade revolutionaries at a time when their wisdom and experience are indispensable.

The Soviet Communist Party Central Committee and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. have addressed, on the occasion of Kardelj's death, a telegramme of deep condolence to the Central Committee Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Presidency of Yugoslavia, asking that their most sincere condolences be conveyed to the family and relations of the deceased.

Vrhovec Lauds Kardelj

LD122240 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1608 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

["Vrhovec's Statement of Kardelj"--TANJUG headline; date and place not specified]

[Text] Belgrade--Comrade Kardelj's death has deeply touched us all, particularly those of us who had the opportunity to know him better, to frequent his company and to follow his work and his commitment, his unselfish zeal and his continuous efforts to invest the maximum of his abilities, his knowledge, and his strength for the continuous success of our revolution. Comrade Kardelj's theoretical thought and revolutionary work have become an essential and inseparable part of our revolution and of our socialism; I would say not merely of our present day but also of our future.

Were I to briefly describe Comrade Kardelj's work, I would say that it is linked with the continuous creative elaboration of Tito's concept of the Yugoslav revolution. All of us know what this meant in the prewar struggle of our revolutionary workers' movement, of our communist party; all of us know what this meant in the course of our revolution and our national liberation struggle and in the postwar years of the building of socialism, of the struggle for our national independence and the struggle for the right to our own path to socialism.

However, we of the somewhat younger or even the youngest revolutionary generation have had the opportunity to follow and to some extent even participate in that period which we describe as the period of the struggle for socialist self-management, of the struggle for the consolidation of nonalinement and of the Yugoslav foreign policy as a concept of world international relations. I would particularly like to stress that in his theoretical and revolutionary work the fact that the Yugoslav revolutionary social identity represents in fact the unity of our internal socialist development and our foreign political activity as a socialist country, as a nonalined country, has been impressively manifested. In all of Comrade Kardelj's theoretical work this has been impressively and powerfully expressed and also proved in the Marxist scientific sense.

Comrade Kardelj devoted a great part of his theoretical deliberations and creativity precisely to this. And I would point to the second part of this unity and entirety of our revolution, to this foreign policy aspect. He not only elaborated the Yugoslav, Tito's concept of our revolution, of our socialism and of our nonalinement, but he was able to incorporate and deliberate on the Yugoslav experience, with the strength of theoretical thought and scientific Marxist analysis, within the framework of the world experience.

I believe that because of Comrade Kardelj's work not only is our socialist practice eternally indebted to him but also the struggle for the modern development of socialism in the world, the struggle for the development of the world in general and for a progressive development of the world. I would only like to point to one of Comrade Kardelj's earlier works, to "Socialism and War", which, when it was published, encountered many contradictory deliberations and assessments. Today this work has been absolutely confirmed by social practice. Thus the work confirmed itself through the strength of its scientific forecasting.

Comrade Kardelj's works on the subject of socialism and nonalinement are well known. It was of epoch-making significance to prove in all its essential and relevant aspects Tito's concept of nonalinement; theoretically and in the Marxist sense and through revolutionary practice. What had to be in fact demonstrated is that what will continue to strengthen the conditions for the development of socialism in the world is in fact the nonalined policy. This was significant not only for the consolidation of the concept of nonalined policy, in order that this concept be widely accepted in the world, but it was also the correct Marxist reply to those old dogmatic conceptions which preached--seen in the theoretical sense--the Stalinist concept of the struggle for world socialism; a concept which translated socialism into a bloc concept.

In Comrade Kardelj's recent fundamental theoretical work on the political system of socialist self-management, independence, too, is fundamentally elaborated. I would say that he lived with it until his last breath. And not only lived but also creatively continued to contribute to the elaboration of these essential concepts. In his preface to the Japanese edition of this book, the concept of socialism and nonalinement is in fact further discussed, deepened and elaborated.

All of us who have been in a situation to deliberate on, deal with and to fight for the Yugoslav concept of nonalinement being implemented in practice have found exceptionally great help and orientation in Comrade Kardelj's theoretical work. Of course, in this way Tito's concept of nonalinement, which is today not only generally accepted in the world but also confirmed in absolute terms as a historical necessity, has become (?the orientation) of the future of our world. This has acquired in Comrade Kardelj's theoretical elaboration very significant qualities, and this work is certain to be lasting because it is scientifically based, elaborated in the Marxist sense, well-founded and--what is most important--it has been definitively confirmed in practice, in socialist practice and in the practice of today's world.

Belgrade Radio Reports Funeral

AU131235 [Editorial Report AU] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 0953 GMT on 13 February in a national linkup begins carrying a live relay from Ljubljana of the funeral of Edvard Kardelj, member of the SFRY Presidency and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The announcer reports that Vladimir Bakaric, Cvijetin Mijatovic, Petar Stambolic, Vidoje Zarkovic, Stevan Doronjski, Nikola Ljubicic, Aleksandar Grlickov, Milos Minic, Dusan Dragosavac and Kosta Nadj are standing as a guard of honor at the urn with Kardelj's ashes in the Slovene Executive Council building in Ljubljana. They are relieved by Fadilj Hodza, Branko Mikulic, Lazar Kolisevski, Sergej Krajger, Dragoslav Markovic, Stane Dolanc, Veselin Djuranovic, Franc Popit, Todo Kurtovic and Mika Spiljak as the last guard of honor.

The urn is carried out of the hall to the front of the building at 0958 GMT.

At 1003 GMT the announcer says: "Comrade Tito, president of the republic and president of the LCY, is also here." This is the only mention of President Tito's presence during the entire ceremony.

At 1004 GMT, Marjan Rozic, president of the Ljubljana City Assembly, delivers a 6-minute oration, after which the funeral procession moves off, with a military band playing funeral marches. An army detachment marches in the procession along a route lined with members of the armed services and mourning citizens described by the announcer. The urn is carried by a major general and followed by Kardelj's widow and other members of his family, by unnamed Yugoslav dignitaries and by "members of over 30 foreign state and party delegations." The only two foreign representatives named by the announcer are Janez Stanovnik, representing UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, and "old Averell Harriman, well-known diplomat, personal representative of U.S. President Carter."

The procession reaches the Revolution Square of Ljubljana at 1045 GMT. Zivorad Kovacevic, president of the Belgrade City Assembly, makes an 8-minute speech at 1051 GMT. He is followed at 1059 GMT by Fadilj Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, who speaks for 13 minutes, and at 1112 GMT by Franc Popit, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, who speaks for 21 minutes.

The urn with Kardelj's ashes is placed at the Tomb of People's Heroes at 1141 GMT. Salvoes are fired by the army detachment and the Internationale is played. The relay ends at 1146 GMT.

MILENKOVIC DISCUSSES END OF TITO'S MIDDLE EAST TOUR

AU122032 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 12 Feb 79 AU

[Milutin Milenkovic commentary]

[Text] A team of Yugoslav journalists accompanied President Tito on his Middle East tour. Our commentator Milutin Milenkovic will set forth some impressions and his first assessments of this important mission:

Although it was cut short by 3 days [as heard] and although it has ended in a sad depression because of Comrade Kardelj's death, President Tito's tour of the Middle East did not leave any vital part of its political program incomplete. Working intensively, although noticeably bereaved, President Tito has again deeply impressed not only the members of his entourage, but also his hosts and all observers who did not miss this strong will, working energy and the feeling of the need that both the mission be carried out and that one should return as soon as possible to the home country stricken by sorrow.

Yesterday at Amman airport, while he inspected the honor guard and listened to the national anthems, Tito's sculpture-like face wore the saddest expression I have ever noticed on him during his numerous missions which I have followed for nearly 25 years. However, even in these, one could say, saddest days, President Tito did not slow down his step, but rather he intensified his activity to the maximum and carried out in 1 and 1/2 days all the political tasks that were planned for 4 days.

This effort was as necessary as it was successful. The Kingdom of Jordan and its ruler, King Husayn, form an increasingly more important link in the chain of the Middle East crisis. In the nonalined movement, too, the Kingdom of Jordan is an active member to which great attention is devoted from several directions. After his visit to Saudi Arabia, U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown will visit Jordan as President Carter's personal emissary. His task will be to review, in the light of U.S. interests naturally, the consequences of the events in Iran and of the Israeli-Egyptian tensions.

If one were to seek the basic impression about Jordan's current international position and the innovations in the position of the Jordanian court, then this would most likely be the impression about an improved attitude toward the PLO. Relations are slowly being renewed between the Jordanian Government and the PLO leadership, efforts are being made to achieve new forms of equitable partnership within a more or less united front of the Arab forces. If one bears in mind the very heavy burden of the earlier Palestinian-Jordanian conflicts, then this evolution in both directions is of unquestionable importance.

Both the Palestinians and the Jordanians accept the decisions of the Baghdad meeting of the Arab heads of state or government of some 3 months ago as a formula of unification. These decisions do not reject cooperation with any Arab country and do not call for a boycott of Egypt or for President as-Sadat's overthrow, although disagreement is expressed with every attempt to reach a separate and partial solution to the Middle East crisis.

The fact that relations between the Palestinians and Jordan are moving along the road of rapprochement is positive. President Tito stressed this in his talks with King Husayn.

Both in Jordan, as well as during President Tito's entire tour, it was noted that the nonalined can and should contribute considerably more to an overall, lasting and just solution to the Middle East crisis, but that the disunity among the Arab governments and the attempts aimed at dividing the nonalined movement obstruct them in this.

In addition to strengthening the already rich bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and each of the countries visited, President Tito's activity toward these two vital goals, that is, Arab unity and the unity of the entire nonalined movement, was the basic content of the noticeable effort which our head of state invested in his own persevering and principled manner.

Precisely at the time when Yugoslavia has become irreplaceably poorer with the loss of an exceptionally creative personality, such as was the giant, imaginative and active personality of Edvard Kardelj, Yugoslavia has, through the effort and wisdom of President Tito, become richer through another success in its world activity.

BELGRADE IRANIAN EMBASSY DELCARES SUPPORT FOR BAZARGAN

LD121658 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1630 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, February 12 (TANJUG)--Iranian Embassy in Belgrade today issued the following statement:

"We, the members of the Embassy of Iran in Belgrade, declare our solidarity with and faithfulness to the government of His Excellency Mehdi Bazargan, the prime minister of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of Iran."

LJUBLJANA DELO INTERVIEWS PCI'S BARCA ON U.S. POLICY

AU0817l8 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 6 Feb 79 p 5 AU

[Janko Tedesko report from Rome on interview granted to DELO by Luciano Barca, member of the PCI Directorate; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Luciano Barca, member of the PCI Directorate, is one of the most widely known and respected economists, not only within his party but also in Italy in general. He heads his party's commission for economic programs. In the middle of February Barca will visit Yugoslavia where he will explain the theses for the 15th PCI Congress in public lectures. DELO requested a brief interview with Barca on the causes of the present political crisis and its possible outcome.

Question: There has been a great deal of talk in connection with the visit of the secretary of the Christian Democratic Party, Zaccagnini, to the United States; about some kind of a left center, about cooperation between Socialists and Christian Democrats without Communists....

Answer: The U.S. diplomacy, the U.S. administration has always had a 10-year delay in understanding problems in Europe and in Asia. The Americans came to understand that the shah is not a solution for Iran only when the situation became explosive. The Americans were 16 years late in discovering the left center. It is impossible to seek a solution in the past. If the Socialists accepted cooperation with the Christian Democrats, which would mean that they would accept a subordinate role, then this party would soon be reduced to the level of the Republican or some other party. This would be its suicide.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS HELD WITH FRANCE

Markovic Meets With Deniau

LD100037 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1947 GMT 8 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Milovan Markovic, vice president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, had talks this evening with French Foreign Trade Minister Jean-Francois Deniau. Also present at the talks were the general directors of the Nis engineering industry, of "Miloje Zakic" from Krusevac and the Belgrade "Jugoelektro," which have established business arrangements with French firms.

Milovan Markovic and Minister Deniau talked about cooperation up until now between France and Yugoslavia and, within the framework of this, about cooperation with Serbia. On this occasion, particular attention was paid to commodity trade between the two countries and other forms of economic cooperation, such as industrial cooperation and joint investment in the development of industry in Serbia, as well as to the measures which should be undertaken in order to overcome the imbalance which exists in these spheres.

Having expressed mutual readiness to make efforts to achieve significant results, they agreed to undertake certain measures in this sphere.

During the talks between Milovan Markovic and Minister Deniau particular attention was paid to joint cooperation and performance on third markets, for which mutual readiness was expressed.

Talks Conclude

AU092155 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 9 Feb 79 AU

[Dragan Colovic report]

[Text] The session of the mixed Yugoslav-French committee for the advancement of economic and scientific-technical cooperation has concluded in Belgrade. It was assessed that both countries are interested in the further advancement of economic relations and their being raised to the level of good political relations. But at the same time it was pointed out that the great trade deficit to the detriment of our country hampers the further development of overall economic relations. The chairmen of the Yugoslav-French mixed committee, Jean-Francois Deniau and Stojan Andov, have informed the press of the results of the committee session. Dragal Clolvic reports in more detail:

In his statement for the press, Jean-Francois Deniau, chairman of the French side of the mixed committee, said among other things that the level of trade is not satisfactory and that the great trade deficit at the expense of our country slows down the rapid development of overall economic relations. Deniau said that the two delegations have agreed to invest appropriate efforts so that, as he put it, the joint aim of reducing the trade deficit in the shortest possible time will be attained.

In this connection it is important to point out that it has been agreed that one will not strive to reduce the volume of trade but to increase it, and that at the same time concrete and efficient measures to reduce the Yugoslav trade deficit will be taken. Deniau spoke in detail about the measures which the French side will offer their Yugoslav partners. In this connection he particularly stressed France's interest in imports from our country of machine tools and chemical products. In Deniau's words, industrial cooperation between the two countries is developing well, especially in the automobile industry, but he said that there are other sectors of industrial cooperation which ought to be advanced, such as the fields of energy, chemistry and aluminum production.

Deniau also confirmed France's interest in joint efforts on third markets, as well as in cooperation in the field of tourism. Yugoslav opportunities in the field of tourism are not sufficiently known to the French, and in this sense Yugoslavia must do much more in publicizing its tourist capacities. Deniau then said that a unanimous conclusion arises from the Yugoslav-French economic talks to the effect that it is necessary that the economic relations between the two countries should advance even more and should improve and develop, which is to say rise to the level of the good political relations existing between Yugoslavia and France.

And the following is what Stojan Andov, chairman of the Yugoslav part of the mixed committee, said:

[Andov--begin recording] This session of the mixed committee has completely fulfilled our expectations and I think that it came at the right time, when trends have been observed in our economic relations with France which could otherwise lead to the stagnation of these relations. The readiness with which both sides entered the talks shows that this trend is not in the interest of either side and that it must be overcome. [end recording]

Djuranovic Receives Deniau

AU091837 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 9 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has received Jean-Francois Deniau, French foreign trade minister.

It was noted with satisfaction that comprehensive cooperation between the two countries has been successfully developing and strengthening. It received a special stimulus and contribution from the talks between President Tito and Valery Giscard d'Estaing. They also discussed cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EEC, and the forthcoming stage of the negotiations on the conclusion of a new agreement on cooperation on the basis of the principles contained in the joint declaration of December 1976.

VOJVODINA SAWP PROPOSES DORONJSKI FOR PRESIDENCY

AU091839 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 9 Feb 79 AU

[Nikola Bulatovic report]

[Text] The Presidium of the provincial conference of the SAWP of Vojvodina has proposed Stevan Doronjski for membership of the SFRY Presidency from Vojvodina. The Presidium also discussed youth labor actions. Here is a report by Nikola Bulatovic:

The session of the Presidium today opened wide sociopolitical activities, for as Dusan Popovic, president of the provincial conference, pointed out in his opening speech, the election of the members of the SFRY Presidency is a unique political action in the country, and it has primarily an ideopolitical significance. Political action begins in basic self-managing organizations and communities.

The starting points of these activities, Dusan Popovic said, are the significant results which our society attains in its material development in the development of self-managing socioeconomic relations and the political system of socialist self-management. The delegate system, self-managing agreements and social accords are developing successfully, the equality of the republics and provinces is increasing and the brotherhood and unity of all our peoples and nationalities is strengthening. The activities of organized socialist forces headed by the League of Communists are increasing, all-people's defense and social self-protection are being strengthened, and we are strengthening the position and increasing the international role of Yugoslavia with a consistent and principled international policy on the basis of nonalinement.

Pointing out these results, Dusan Popovic further said, we keep our eyes open and point out the subjective shortcomings and difficulties. We criticize them and endeavor to overcome them. The 11th LCY Congress and the utterances and initiatives of Comrade Tito have made a great contribution to this.

In the political actions for the election of SFRY Presidency members, one must strongly assert Comrade Tito's idea about collective work and the 1-year term overall in the political system of socialist self-management, Dusan Popovic concluded.

MAN GETS 2 YEARS JAIL FOR 'ENEMY ACTIVITY'

LD100032 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1617 GMT 9 Feb 79 LD

[Summary] Novi Sad--The criminal council of the high court in Novi Sad, presided over by Dragomir Cvetkovic, today sentenced Miodrag Bunt, a 26-year old fitter from Novi Sad, to 2 years' imprisonment for the criminal act of participating in enemy activity. Bunt was recently employed in the FRG, but instead of working took part in criminal activity. He has a criminal record for grand larceny and falsification of documents.